Date: Mon, 26 Apr 93 08:17:32 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #499
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 26 Apr 93 Volume 93 : Issue 499

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 25 Apr 1993 05:21:26 GMT
From: mvb.saic.com!unogate!news.service.uci.edu!usc!news.aero.org!Aero.org!
obrien@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: "Busting" Jammers
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1qlh1e$kj3@umcc.umcc.umich.edu>, tim@umcc.umcc.umich.edu (Tim Tyler)
writes:
|>
|>   To be succinct, the advice about confronting the person is garbage.
|> Certainly most police who are hams would also be smart enough not to get
|> involved in a federal matter in most cases.

|>
|> ...
|>
|> The thing to do is simply provide all your information to a local
|> ARRL Official Observer, & let them funnel it to the FCC.
|>
|> A lot of times, the FCC can't/won't do anything right away, but if
|> the complaints & evidence persist, eventually they will get involved.
|> They'll probably use the information you've provided as a start, & then
|> they will come out with their $30,000 - $80,000 worth of electronic
|> equipment, & gather evidence which will actually stand up in court.
|>
|> THEY can hold their own ground in court. How well do you think any
|> of us could do on the stand, under cross-examination, & being asked just
|> what exactly makes us experts at RDF, emitter signatures, etc?
|>
|> We do it as a hobby. Most of our equipment & RDF techniques are
|> sound, but again, we're 'amateurs.'
|>
|> The FCC are professionals. Many of their field engineers would be
|> happy to explain to you that the only real difference between our $1000 Icom
|> R-7100s & their $25,000 Watkins-Johnson communications receivers is that
|> THEIR equipment holds up in court a lot better than ours would...

I would like to publicly state here that Tim is one of the Good Guys. He sold me a 3SAT, and several _months_ later, after turning up the stock antenna in the back of a closet, he sent me that too, though he had already included a better antenna with the unit. The radio works great, too!

Unfortunately, the scenario given above seems to work less and less well.
We have a problem here in LA with an uncoordinated repeater down in San Diego, and despite several _years_ of working with the Amateur Auxiliary, the various ARRL Section Managers and Division Directors, and the FCC, that repeater is still there and shows no signs of being at all inconvenienced, let alone being shut down.
This is not a case of competing coordinating bodies, either, it's just a case of an interfering repeater that refuses to go away and which the FCC can't be bothered
to shut down. They have bigger fish to fry, it seems.

I don't know what the solution is. It's been there for three years to date and is still blaring away. All the documentation and cooperation with the ARRL you could ask for still hasn't done a thing. It would seem that the only remaining possibility is a phone call from a Congresscritter.
--
Mike O'Brien
obrien@aero.org

Date: Sat, 24 Apr 1993 21:27:14 GMT
From: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!usc!sdd.hp.com!hpscit.sc.hp.com!hplextra!hpfcso!myers@ames.arpa
Subject: AM Moulation Question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

> I have a quick question about AM modulation systems. I wondered why most
> broadcast transmitters modulate the final RF stage? Are there any
> disadvantages to modulating stages ior to the final RF stage.

This technique is used because it permits the final stage to run in class C, which is much more efficient than either the class A or AB "push-pull" required of a "linear" amplifier (which you would have to use to amplify an RF signal which had already been amplitude modulated). SSB transmitters are forced to use linear output stages, since it would be extremely difficult to generate an SSB signal by modulating the final.

The primary disadvantage is the need for a high-powered audio amplifier and a hefty modulation transformer. Given the popularity of SSB for amateur and utility operation, this form of modulation (usually called "plate modulation") is limited to AM broadcasters, both MW and SW.

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
Systems Technology Div. |those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

Date: 26 Apr 93 02:45:38 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: ANS-114 BULLETINS
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-114.01
ARSENE LAUNCH DELAYED!

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 114.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 24, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-114.01

ASTRA-1C Antenna Damaged Delays ARSENE Launch Until Early May

The AMSAT News Service (ANS) has recieved information from F6BVP that the launch of the ARSENE-OSCAR satellite has been delayed until early May.

Although the details are rather sketchy right now, it appears that an omni-direction antenna was damaged on the main payload, ASTRA-1C, during handling. At the present time, the ASTRA-1C satellite manufacturer, HUGHS, is making a determination how best to proceed with the repair and/or replacement. The first estimates of the repair and/or replacement of the ASTRA-1C antenna show it might be anywhere from 10 days to 3 weeks. The length of the delay depends on whether the antenna can be repaired or it has to be replaced. As soon as this information becomes available, F6BVP will make it known to the entire amateur radio community as quickly as possible. Please stay tunned to the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for any further updates on the launch of the ARSENE satellite.

[The ANS would like to thank Bernard Pidoux (F6BVP), RACE Vice President for International Public Relations, for the information which went into this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-114.02
STS-55 SET TO FLY 26-APR-93

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 114.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 24, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-114.02

STS-56/SAREX Mission Launch Set For 26-APR-1993

The second Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) is planned to lift off on 26-APR-93 at 14:52 UTC. This mission will utilize a the 2M voice/packet configuration of the SAREX payload. The following is the initial orbital elements for this mission and additional information about the mission from Frank Bauer (KA3HDO):

```
1 00055U          93116.66861589  .00120200  00000-0  36300-3 0    79
2 00055  28.4697 268.5815 0003812 314.2100  45.8202 15.90487610    22

Satellite: STS-55
Catalog number: 00055
Epoch time:      93116.66861589   =    (26-APR-93 16:04:48.41 UTC)
Element set:     JSC-007
Inclination:       28.4697 deg
RA of node:       268.5815 deg          Space Shuttle Flight STS-55
Eccentricity:     .0003812             Prelaunch Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee:   314.2100 deg         Launch:  26-APR-93 14:50 UTC
Mean anomaly:      45.8202 deg
Mean motion:   15.90487610 rev/day          G.L. Carman (WA5NOM)
Decay rate:     1.2020e-03 rev/day*2     NASA  Johnson Space Center
```

Epoch rev: 2

The seven person crew on STS-55 includes ham radio operators Steve Nagel (N5RAW), Jerry Ross (N5SCW), Charlie Precourt (KB5YSQ), Hans Schlegel, (DG1KIH) and Ulrich Walter (DG1KIM). SAREX operations planned on this flight includes 2M voice and packet. The primary voice callsign will be N5RAW. The packet radio callsign is W5RRR-1.

The 2M FM voice and packet downlinks for the SAREX station are on 145.550 MHz.

Uplinks are:	Voice	Packet
Europe	144.80	144.49
	144.75	
	144.70	
Rest of World	144.99	144.49
	144.97	
	144.95	
	144.93	
	144.91	

Note: The crew will not favor any specific voice uplink frequency, so your ability to communicate with SAREX will be the "luck of the draw."

For all operations, Earth stations should listen to the downlink frequency and transmit only when the Shuttle is in range and the astronauts are on the air. Listen for any instructions from the astronauts as to specific uplink frequencies in use during the current pass. Also, listen to the uplink frequencies before transmitting to avoid interference to other users.

In addition to the U.S. SAREX ham gear in the Shuttle mid-deck, an additional ham radio station will be flown in the German spacelab module. This station, designated SAFEX (for Spacelab Amateurfunk-Experiment), includes a 2M FM downlink and a 70CM FM uplink capability. A dual band (2M/70CM) external antenna, mounted on the German spacelab module, will be used for SAFEX contacts. Payload Specialists Schlegel and Walter expect to make a few scheduled contacts with European schools with this equipment.

The externally mounted SAFEX antenna gives the SAREX team an opportunity to compare the performance of the U.S. SAREX window mounted antenna to an externally mounted antenna. A special A/B antenna test is planned on orbits 61 and 62 using the normal SAREX downlink frequency, 145.550 MHz. During orbit 61 the crew will transmit using the SAREX window antenna and on orbit 62 the crew will use the SAFEX external antenna. Individuals in

the Southeastern U.S. are welcome to help participate in this test by taking signal strength readings of the received signal for both orbit passes.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Frank Bauer (KA3HDO) for this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-114.03
DUAL-HOP TEST PLANNED FOR AO-21

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 114.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 24, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-114.03

Another Dual-Hop Test Planned Between AO-21 And RS-10 For 16-MAY-93

Another transatlantic dual-hop (DoHop) opportunity between RS-14/AO-21, Mode B, and RS-10, Mode A, is expected to take place on 16-MAY-93 from 16:22:12 to 16:27:32 UTC. In addition, the following orbit (at approximately 18:04-18:11 UTC depending upon your location) will provide an outstanding opportunity for DoHop contacts over much of North America. The Russian Ground Command station has been requested to switch RS-14/AO-21 to Mode B, Transponder 2, during these orbits as well as several earlier ones during which there will be DoHop opportunities for European stations.

Stations wishing to participate by transmitting are asked to uplink to RS-14/AO-21 using CW or LSB between 435.100 and 435.110 MHz, holding your uplink frequency constant. Call CQ DoHop or otherwise identify each transmission as DoHop. DoHop signals are likely to be much weaker than those from stations uplinking to RS-10 on 145 MHz; it will thus be appreciated if all stations refrain from uplinking to RS-10 on 2M during the few minutes of the DoHop tests in order to keep RS-10's sensitivity as high as possible; instead, please listen for DoHop stations on RS-10, Mode A.

North American stations please report results via packet to W2RS @ WA2SNA.#NJ.USA.NA or via Internet to w2rs@amsat.org, and those in the UK and Europe to G0NKA @ GB7DTX.#26.GBR.EU.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Ray Soifer (W2RS) for this bulletin item.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-114.04
AMSAT OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 114.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 24, 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-114.04

AMSAT Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date	UTC	Mode	Phs	NCS	Alt NCS
02-May-93	0000	J	135	W9ODI	N7NQM
9-May-93	0030	B	65	W5IU	WA5ZIB
15-May-93	2030	B	148	WJ9F	VE2LVC

Any stations with information on current events would be most welcome. Also, those interested in discussing technical issues or who have questions about any particular aspect of OSCAR statellite operations are encouraged to join the OPS Nets. In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as the NCS.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

SSTV sessions will be held on Saturdays and Sundays UTC:

Mode J	Downlink 435.980 MHz
Mode B after J	Downlink 145.960 MHz

OPS NETS will take priority, look for SSTV activity immediately after the net. SSTVer's are invited to join the Net to make schedules at other times if desired.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-114.05
PHASE-3D INITIAL BANDPLAN

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 114.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 24 1993
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT
BID: $ANS-114.05

PHASE-3D Satellite Frequencies

At the Phase-3D transponder meeting in Muenchen, Germany the following frequencies were chosen for the Phase-3D satellite:

Downlink frequencies (Satellite-to-Earth)

1. 10 GHz (3CM)   10.451000 - 10.451500 GHz
2. 2.4 GHz (13CM) 2400.500 - 2400.900 MHz
3. 435 MHz (70CM)   436.000 - 436.400 MHz
4. 29 MHz (10M)   29.310/29.320/29.330/29.340/29.350 MHz
         one frequency selected by the control station.

Uplink frequencies (Earth-to-Satellite)

1. 1.2 GHz (23CM)   A: 1269.000 - 1269.500 MHz
                     B: 1269.500 - 1270.000 MHz
2. 435 MHz (70CM)   A: 435.200 - 435.700 MHz
                     B: 436.000 - 436.500 MHz
3. 145 MHz (2M)   145.800 - 145.975 MHz

All bands except the 29 MHz band are switched in a matrix and allow any configuration of operational modes. Minor last minute changes or additions are still possible if necessary depending on transponder builders. A more detailed frequency plan will be distributed as soon as all final technical details are available.

[The AMSAT NEWS SERVICE (ANS) would like to thank Freddy de Guchteneire (ON6UG), IARU Satellite Coordinator, for the information which went into this bulletin item.]

/EX

Date: Thu, 22 Apr 1993 09:43:59 EDT
From: usc!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!hamblin.math.byu.edu!yvax.byu.edu!cunyvm!psuvm!oduvm!rws100t@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Beginning
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I would like to know the proper procedures to become qualified to communicate with others across the globe. For instance, friends of mine are moving to a small island between Gaum and Hawaii with very few telephone lines on the island. Would short wave be a good alternative for this situation? Any comments are appreciated ...

-Roy

Date: Sun, 25 Apr 1993 15:16:04 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!uwm.edu!linac!att!cbnewse!waco@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Experience with W&W Associates?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Has anyone had any dealings with W&W Associates? I have been looking for a gel
cell
to power my camcorder and they offer the Powerpac+ for HTs (12V) and for cell
phones
and camcorders (6V) with adaptors for specific equipment. I have a Quantum gel
cell
for my HT which I am very happy with, but after talking to them, they don't
specifically make gel cells with adaptors for camcorders.

I would appreciate any information on the company and specifically on their
Powerpac+
gel cell from anyone who has first-hand knowledge.

E-mail response is acceptable or a posting to the net.

Thanks in advance,

John Broughton

###
John L. Broughton   snail mail: Room 1K-324
AT&T   1200 E. Warrenville Rd.
P.O. Box 3045
Naperville, IL 60566-7045
(708) 713-4319
e-mail: john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton
ihlpe!waco
air mail (HF, VHF): WB9VGJ
###

Date: Sat, 24 Apr 1993 09:05:10 EST
From: anomaly.sbs.com!n1mpq!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: HT or rig decided and now a Kenwood TH8A
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

i7994779@wsuaix.csc.wsu.edu (Patrick D. Walters;S10000) writes:

> I think I have decided to get a HT when I get my license. I am thinking about
> the Kenwood TH8A (I think that is right) It seems to be modifiable to get
> a lot more than 2mtr and that will be a big PLUS for me!!
>
> What is the going rate on one of those now anyway?
>
> Pat at WSU
> i7994779@wsuaix.csc.wsu.edu

Do yourself a favor, save some more money and buy the TH-78A
dual-bander. I made the mistake of limiting myself to 2m only when I got
my license a year ago and lost money on the deal.

Tony

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
-- Anthony S. Pelliccio, kd1nr/ae    // Yes, you read it right, the  //
-- system @ garlic.sbs.com          // man who went from No-Code    //
-----------------------------------// (Thhhppptt!) to Extra in     //
-- Flame Retardent Sysadmin       // exactly one year!            //
-------------------------------------------------------------------
-- This is a calm .sig! --
--------------------------
```

Date: 25 Apr 93 05:56:11 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!howland.reston.ans.net!
newsserver.jvnc.net!netnews.upenn.edu!wharton.upenn.edu!mccoy39@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Motorola Syntor Help Needed (mod)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In light of the fact there is similar discussions regarding similar radios
I thought maybe someone could help me.

I have some Motorola Syntor UHF (450Mhz) radios, I would like to use
them on the 440Mhz amateur band, as they would make great repeaters
However, I need info on modifying them. I realize I will probably need
a couple of coils and such, but I figured if someone else out there
has done this mod they could make my life MUCH easier. The trickiest
part is that the PROMS need to be burned for the correct freq. being as
the net is loaded with hackers of all kinds perhaps someone could assist
me in this?

Any information would be appreciated as to how difficult it is going to

be and such.

Thanks...

Paul Donnelly - KF7TH

Date: Sat, 24 Apr 1993 09:02:23 EST
From: anomaly.sbs.com!n1mpq!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: no-code defense
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

miked@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes:

> I am currently a no-code (N7YIR). I plan to upgrade as soon as I am finished
> with school. My wife and I are both full-time students and we have two kids
> so I do not have a lot of "extra" time to study code. As it is, I barely
> have enough time to talk on my radio. The no-code entry for me was perfect
> because I have wanted to be an amateur for quite some time, but did not
> have the time to study code. Once I heard about the no-code, I took
> advantage of it and got my license. I do a lot of traveling back and
> forth to the Phoenix area, (Mesa) so I felt much more secure using a
> radio that I know would work if I got into trouble, (unlike CB). My father
> is an original Tech (KA7PMI), he's the one that got me interested.
>
> I just wanted to defend myself since there seems to be a lot of flaming to
> no-codes. I understand the importance of code and do plan on upgrading
> as soon as I can. Not all of us are bad. Try to be patient and smile
> a little more-life is much easier then. Thanks for the "rebuttal"
> 73, Mike

I really don't have a big problem with the no-code license, but I do
have a problem with no-code licensees who scream for this and that
without making the effort to upgrade.

It also depends on what area of the country you're in. I know out here,
2m has become the CB of the ham bands. And hey, look at Britain where
they won't allow their entry class licensees access to 144-146MHz
because of "Congestion and poor operating practices.".

Tony

-- Anthony S. Pelliccio, kd1nr/ae // Yes, you read it right, the //
-- system @ garlic.sbs.com // man who went from No-Code //
// (Thhhppptt!) to Extra in //
-- Flame Retardent Sysadmin // exactly one year! //

-- This is a calm .sig! --

Date: 24 Apr 93 14:06:57 GMT
From: anomaly.sbs.com!n1mpq!news@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Paddle key question
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

mulvey@world.std.com (Richard K Mulvey) writes:

>
> Hello!
>
>   Can anyone tell me if there is a convention when hooking up paddles: i.e.
> is the right paddle normally di or dah? Also, any pointers on proper
> techniques for using them? (I'd hate to learn bad habits early in my
> career. :-)

Actually I think the dit should be on the left paddle, the dah on the
right one. But to be honest, it really doesn't matter.

Tony

-- Anthony S. Pelliccio, kd1nr/ae   // Yes, you read it right, the //
-- system @ garlic.sbs.com   // man who went from No-Code   //
----------// (Thhhppptt!) to Extra in   //
-- Flame Retardent Sysadmin   // exactly one year!   //

-- This is a calm .sig! --

Date: 25 Apr 93 19:36:30 GMT
From: ogicse!uwm.edu!wupost!cs.utexas.edu!not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: repeaters along travel route
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Well, I am planning a little trip for the beginning of June. The general plan
is Wisconsin to San Francisco, and back, via Los Angeles.

The following is my tentative route. Please provide any info on must-see spots
along the route, suggestions/comments on route, alternative routes, and MOST
IMPORTANTLY, known speed traps on route:

I am also looking for info on GOOD coverage 2m repeaters along here:

U.S.151 Dubuque, IA to Cedar Rapids, IA
I-380 Cedar Rapids to Iowa City, IA
I-80 Iowa City through Des Moines, Omaha (NE), Lincoln (NE), Grand Island (NE), North Platte (NE)
I-76 Ogalla, NE to Denver, CO
I-70 Denver through Grand Junction (CO) to Salina, UT
U.S.50 Salina through Ely (NV), Austin (NV) to Reno, NV
I-80 Reno, NV through Sacramento (CA) to San Francisco, CA
CA.1 Monterey, CA to San Luis Obispo, CA
U.S.101 San Luis Obispo to Los Angeles, CA
I-15 Los Angeles to Barstow, CA
I-40 Barstow through Grand Canyon area (AZ), Flagstaff (AZ), Albuquerque (NM), Amarillo (TX) to Oklahoma City, OK
I-44 Oklahoma City through Tulsa (OK) to St. Louis, MO
I-55 St. Louis to Chicago, IL

Okay, that is the tentative route and I have about 9-10 days. Anything you'd like to add is appreciated!

Thanks... Jason
P.S. Is it worth the extra 100 miles to take I-80 through SLC and Provo and across the Nevada desert, or is the U.S.50 thing a good idea?

General note: I will have a 45 watt Alinco with probably a 1/4 wave antenna...

--
Jason Hanson | 915 W. Wisconsin Ave #1010 | (414) 288-2179
Marquette University | Milwaukee, WI 53233-2373 | Ham Radio: N9LEA/AE
-- jason@studsys.mscs.mu.edu ==+== n9lea@n0ary.#nocal.ca.usa.na --

---

Date: 25 Apr 93 08:59:32 GMT
From: digex.com!digex.com!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: S-Com secondary audio paths
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

We are trying to hook up a link radio to an S-Com 5k controller.

Is the audio path on the second spare audio I/O full duplex?
In other words, will the audio we put in Input #2 loop around
and come back out Output #2? I hope not, otherwise we need
an outboard audio gate to make it half-dux.

You might reply via email.

Thanx!

--
bote@access.digex.net (John Boteler)
"Fiber optics was my vision, Bridger."

Date: 25 Apr 93 18:02:07 CDT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!asuvax!ukma!netnews.louisville.edu!wkuvx1!
scottcr@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1qevrf$4t@hpscit.sc.hp.com>, <1qf44aINNll@rave.larc.nasa.gov>,
<1993Apr23.191808.10835@rwwa.COM>
Subject : Re: Cable TVI interference

In article <1993Apr23.191808.10835@rwwa.COM>, witr@rwwa.COM (Robert Withrow)
writes:
> In article <1qf44aINNll@rave.larc.nasa.gov>, watson@nimbus.larc.nasa.gov
(Catherine Watson) writes:
>
> | I gave up after a year of
> | letters and phone calls. I got the impression the FCC was powerless and it
> | was up to the cable company to correct the situation.
>
> Isn't there some *formal* action a citizen can take that *requires* the
> FCC to, at least, generate some paperwork?
>
> --
> Robert Withrow, Tel: +1 617 598 4480, Fax: +1 617 598 4430, Net: witr@rwwa.COM
> R.W. Withrow Associates, 21 Railroad Ave, Swampscott MA 01907-1821 USA

For those who are interested, the FCC does indeed care about cable
leakage, particularly into the aviation nav band, or leakage that
is "causing interference to other services".

Part 76.611 details specific limits to acceptable leakage, and
measurement technique. If you will clearly document your problem,
and measurement technique (a signal level meter with dipole is the
normal approach, remember to correct between measurement data and
microvolts per meter) and fax or mail the details to Mr. John Wong
Cable Branch, FCC 1919 M st. NW Wash DC, and a copy of your letter
to the local cable company, you will get results. In fact the cable
company will probably start treating you much better when they realize
you have figured out how to get the FCCs attention.

What is important is to document your case as it relates to the
applicable rules. However the cable company *is required* to
at least check out every complaint of leakage. They must file
with the commission and maintain on premises a yearly measurement
report that details the results of leakage testing.

But remember, call the cable company first, and give them a
chance to work to correct the problem before contacting
the commission.

I am in the business of measuring cable system leakage via
the airborne method.

--
SCOTTCR@WKUVX1.BITNET aka Chris Scott-
                Telco: (502) 745-3834

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #499
****